

Amendments to the Specification

Please amend paragraphs beginning on page 6, line 20 and ending on page 7, line 30 as follows:

The bathroom wall structure depicted in Figures 1 and 2 may be used in other wall applications in a building as well. For example, if moisture is of minimal concern, a non-water resistant sheet may be used for the rigid surface sheet. The wall structure may be particularly useful, however, for rooms containing moist environments. For example, such wall structures may be used in a sauna. As depicted in the embodiment of the invention shown in Figure 3, a sauna using the wall structure may include an additional layer 32, typically wood paneling, is placed over and spaced from a ~~rigid surface sheet~~water-resistant sheet 4 in order to permit flow from within the through the resulting space 31 between the ~~rigid surface sheet~~water-resistant sheet 4 and the additional layer 32. Non-limiting examples of materials used for the ~~rigid surface sheet~~water-resistant sheet 4 include mineral board, or a polyurethane coated aluminum panel. The aluminum panel may be used to reflect heat back to the sauna.

Figure 4 shows an embodiment of the invention, which is similar to the wall structure of Figure 1, i. e. it has a ~~rigid surface sheet~~mineral board 4 supporting a metal sheet 1, between which is an air-channel network 5. The edges of the metal sheet are bent to form edge flanges 7 and support flanges 9, to which the second mineral board 8 is attached. In addition, in this embodiment, the space partially enclosed by the metal sheet 1 and its bends 7 and 9 contains a suitable thermal or acoustic insulation ~~6+3~~ 13. Particularly in this embodiment, but also in the other embodiments, the sheet 1 can be shaped such that the spacer protrusions are made on both surfaces of the sheet 1. Air-channel networks, which ventilate the structure, are then formed on both sides of the sheet 1. Of course, the air-channel network can be implemented using a thinner insulation 13, thus leaving an air gap between the insulation and the sheet 1.

Figure 5 shows the basic structure of an embodiment of the invention, i. e. the metal sheet 1, in which there are truncated cone spacer protrusions 3. A ~~rigid surface sheet~~mineral board 4 is set against the flat surfaces of the protrusions, thus forming a network of air channels 5 between the sheet 1 and the ~~rigid surface sheet~~mineral board 4.

Figures 6 and 9 show, schematically and in partial cross-section, an embodiment of the invention that utilizes floor and wall ventilation in a bathroom. At the bottom of an end wall of

the bathroom, a distribution duct 13 extends over the entire length of the end wall, in which the flow of dry air from a source 14 is inserted into the floor 16. The flow openings 15 in the distribution duct 13 increase in size in the downstream direction of flow, so that roughly the same amount of air flows from each flow opening into the air- ~~channel~~duct network ~~5+6~~ in the floor of the bathroom. In a corresponding manner, there may be flow openings in the distribution duct that lead part of the air up the end wall on top of the duct and through a wall ~~46~~ to the bathroom ceiling.

From the floor 16, the air flow is distributed evenly, in the manner shown by the arrows, to both of the side walls 17 of the bathroom and to the second end wall 18. A collector duct 19 is arranged along the upper edges of these walls, in which, by adjusting the size of the flow openings ~~23~~, the force of the air flow is made as even as possible over the entire area of the air-channel networks. The collector ducts 19 are connected to each other and led to an extractor fan 20, to the suction side of which the suction pipe 22 of the bathroom exhaust air vent 21 is also connected.